



The Weather
Oakland and vicinity: Cloudy or foggy, with a high of 70° and a low of 55°.

VOL. LXXXIII.—TWO CENTS—SUNDAY FIVE CENTS.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1915.

16 PAGES

LAST EDITION

NO. 154.

1500 EASTLAND TOLL

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SCORES TRAPPED IN SINKING SHIP

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U.S. Demands Free Sea

**GRAVE TONE
TO LAST
NOTE**

Message Proves Strongest in Language Yet Delivered

"Assume Lusitania Responsibility," Is Terse Suggestion

WASHINGTON, JULY 24.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here last night.

It reveals that the Imperial Government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

RECEIVED AS "STRONG."

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

President Wilson returned to Corin-

nish, N. H., last night to await de-

velopments.

On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practice by attempting to justify them as against Great Britain, the United States declares that this expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval command in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

WOULD END SEA WAR.

Referring to the German government's expression of hope in its last note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure before the end of the present war, the United States declares that this object can be accomplished and invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial Government. The American Government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way" to assist in establishing the freedom of the seas.

FUNSTON TO FIRE IF SHOTS CROSS LINE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—De-

rite orders have been received from Washington by Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the border troops, to fire any gun into American terri-

**ALLIES REPULSE TURKS
ITALIANS CONQUER STRONGHOLD
IVANGOROD UNDER FIRE**

By Associated Press.

GENEVA, via Paris, July 24, 2 p.m.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Milan says:

"Many persons arriving at Milan state that after severe fighting the Italian troops have taken Gorista."

OTTOMAN ATTACK FAILS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24, 5:04 p.m.—Of-

ficial announcement was made here today that the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles have made a new attack

on the allies and have been repulsed.

GERMANS LANDED AT LIBAU

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—A Petrograd

dispatch to the Telegraph says:

Private messages from Riga report

that the Germans have landed an

entire army corps on the coast near

Libau. The Germans seemed at first

to be aiming at Riga, but a sudden

swing toward the south on this flank

confirms the belief that their real

objective is to cut the communica-

tions of the Russian Warsaw army

which are protected by cavalry and

other light troops.

MORE GERMAN VICTORIES

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24, via London, 7 p.m.—

The German army, under command of

General von Buelow, has defeated the

Russians in a battle near Shavli, accord-

ing to the official statement issued today

by the war office.

THE GERMAN FIGHTING TOWARD WARSAW

also have stormed the fortress of Ro-

zan and Pultusk and have forced cross-

ing of the Narew river, the statement

adds.

CANADIAN CONTRACTS

NOT MADE WITH MORGAN

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times says

today that it is able to state on the

authority of David Lloyd-George,

British minister of munitions, that no

contracts for munitions have been placed through the Ameri-

can banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Virtually all such contracts, it

is stated, have been placed through

the Canadian government.

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**Tribune—Roberson
Travelogues
COUPON NO. 20**

This coupon and 10 cents admits you to both balconies. This coupon and 25 cents gives you a reserved seat on first floor, but only 400 25-cent reserved seats are available. Box performances. First come, first served. Any firing into American territory.

**Saturday Night—Germany, Austria
Sunday Matinee—Norway
Sunday Night—Arabia**

**Macdonough Theater, at 8:15
This coupon must be presented not later than July 26, 1915.
Reserved Seat Tickets may be bought one week in advance, or this coupon.**

**WASHINGTON, July 24.—Formal
announcement was made at the White
House today that President Wilson on
his return to Washington will confer
with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels
on a program for national defense.**

**President to Confer
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500 DROWNED IN CHICAGO RIVER

'ATERFRONT STREWN WITH DEAD FROM ILL-FATED PICNIC SHIP

(Continued From Page 1)

eds of screaming, struggling men, women and children cross the sloping decks, fought for room on the companion-ways and clutched at companions, deck chairs or any object that came to hand.

men and children by the hundreds were caught below and the scratched faces, torn clothing and bruised of the dead, more mute evidence of the desperation, they had fought for chance for life.

CHANCE TO ESCAPE DEATH

whole tragedy occurred in less than five minutes of the crew shouted warnings as the steamer first and Captain Pedersen ordered lower deck ports opened all passengers ashore. There was, however, no chance to a measure to succeed.

seven thousand tickets had been distributed for the day and five steamers chartered by the company. The and was first to receive its quota and when its capacity was reached federal inspectors ordered that be taken aboard. The boat was docked on the south of the river and when the hundreds hurrying to the were turned back from it they streamed across the street bridge to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, was to take the second load.

ums of the Eastland victims halted this rush and the was jammed with people until police, fearful that the would collapse, ordered it cleared.

MATE OF DEAD OVER 1500

the first two hours attempts were made to revive every taken from the wreckage. Then as the hopelessness of taking later victims became apparent, divers were summoned to explore the depths of the boat.

ed with ropes they groped their way into the innermost of the hull. It was the result of the divers' work that coroner and police to estimate the dead at over 1500, and fire tugs organized the river craft into a rescue fleet. were directed to cruise down the river and watch for bodies. sanitary canal trustees were asked to close the dam at Illinois, thus shutting off the current of the river in aid in this work.

ns of the disaster spread rapidly. Its full significance pulsed when motor tracks, piled high with blanketed forms, wagh the "loop" district to morgues and undertakers. "It's worse than the Iroquois," was the word that out the streets, and immediately the city went into

AGO MOURNS FOR DEAD

theaters announced that their doors would be closed to all games were postponed and churches summoned members to pray for the dead and offer comfort to the living. were lowered to half mast and mourning symbols appeared on many business establishments. Gray, leaden at overhanging the city early in the day grew heavier and a steady drizzle turned into rain. Watchers at remained at their places despite the discomforting conductors for missing persons continued their weary morgues.

cation of victims offered comparatively few difficulties, having been drowned. Measures were taken by the electric company to systematize the work of identifying these were in full operation later in the day.

had been chartered by the Western Electric Company for its employees. First reports were that 2500 persons were on the boat when it keeled over.

men said that the boat turned gradually and that began to tip the crowd rushed and slid toward the side settled in the water. The big steamer weighed by the passengers turned completely over on its side and slowly toward the middle of the river.

EN AND CHILDREN TRAPPED

ad there were 2500 persons on the steamer. When the to tip, the officers shouted warnings, but it was too heavily loaded steamer continued to roll until the hawser held it to the dock snapped. A moment later amid the passengers the steamer turned over on its side and into the middle of the river. Apparently scores of children in the cabin were drowned without being chance to escape. Hundreds of other passengers were on the side of the boat which is above water and taken off by rescuers.

epany Superintendent of Police Schuettler said: "Two and fifty bodies have been recovered and I believe that perished. I believe the other bodies will be recovered inner compartments of the boat are reached. We are bodies rapidly and the list of dead is growing fast. My

estimate of 1000 dead is based on information I got from a purser on the boat who had a narrow escape."

The North Clark street bridge was choked with thousands of persons on their way to work when the accident occurred. Friends and relatives of many persons who were going on the excursion lined the bridge railing waiting for the boat to depart.

An Associated Press man who got by the guards on the Theodore Roosevelt counted 150 bodies in the cabin on that boat. Most of these were women.

BOATS RUSH AID TO EASTLAND

City fire boats, police launches and lifeboats from nearby steamers in the river rushed to the rescue. A hole was cut through the side of the lower deck by life-savers and the bodies of six victims, five of whom were women, were soon taken out.

Pulmots were rushed to the scene in an attempt to revive victims dragged from the water.

Private motor cars and wagons were pressed into service in transporting the injured to hospitals. The police were called to the scene from a score of outlying stations. They drove the thousands of persons who crowded the Clark street and Wells street bridges from the structures for fear that they collapse.

Four members of the crew of the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied at the dock rescued thirty-five persons in life-boats launched from the Roosevelt.

A. M. Charland of the United States life-saving station at the mouth of the river hurried with his crew to the scene and aided in the rescue, as did dozens of tugs and other river craft.

The first body recovered was identified as Mrs. Peter Kommer. Her two sons were believed to be lost. Her husband was saved.

Firemen chopped a hole in the side of the cabin and recovered the body of Mrs. Kommer.

THOUSANDS ON BOARD VESSEL

L. D. Gadory, employed as a "candy butcher" on the steamer was the first eye-witness to tell a detailed story of the accident. "It was about 7:40 o'clock this morning and the boat, which had been chartered by the employees of the Western Electric Company for an excursion to Michigan City, was lying at the dock near Clark street bridge loading with passengers," said Gadory. "We were to leave in twenty minutes, the upper deck and cabins were crowded with passengers. There were hundreds of women and children. I estimate that there were between two and three thousand on the boat at the time of the accident. I was standing on the lower deck near the gangplank watching the people come aboard. Suddenly I noticed the boat list toward the center of the river. It rolled slightly at first and then seemed to stop. Then it started to roll again. I became alarmed and shouted to the crowd to keep still. Apparently a majority of the passengers were on one side of the boat and this had overweighed it and caused it to list. Suddenly the hawsers which held the boat to the dock snapped and the officers pulled the gangplank in and refused to allow any more on the boat.

PASSENGERS LEAP INTO RIVER

"At this time everybody was panic-stricken. Women screamed and men tried to quiet them. I attempted to reach an upper deck, but could not because of the crowd and excitement and ran back to the port where the gangway had been. The boat then slowly drifted away from the dock, rolling as it slipped into mid-stream and a moment later it had turned over on its side. I climbed over on the side of the boat and stayed there until I was taken off by life-savers.

"Many of the passengers leaped into the water as the boat went over. Scores of others were caught in the cabin and drowned. When the small boats began coming out to us I worked with other survivors in taking passengers out of the water and cutting holes in the cabins to remove the bodies."

Mrs. Pauline Vantak, the mother of three children, was among the drowned. Her children were believed to have been lost.

Henry Vantak, the woman's husband, was pulled out of the water. "I could not believe the boat was turning over," Vantak said. "I did not see my wife or children after the boat turned. They were carried into the river with the crowd. Some one grabbed me around the neck and kept pulling me. It was a woman, but I could not save her."

SCORES ARE SAVED BY RESCUERS

Policeman Henry H. Seher, one of the first to go to the rescue, gave a vivid description of the accident. "I saw scores of men and women, many of them holding children, plunge into the water. I jumped into a rowboat and pulled out to the drowning. I think I got about fifty ashore. The fire boat and tugs hurried to the scene and picked up more than a hundred people."

"We grabbed those nearest us first. At one time I had four women in the boat with me. Others I aided by dragging them from the water onto the docks."

CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Harry Pedersen, 57 years old, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who was in command of the boat said:

"I was on the bridge and was ready to pull out when I noticed the boat began to list. I shouted orders to open the inside doors nearest the dock and give the people a chance to get out. The boat continued to roll and shortly afterward the hawsers broke and the steamer turned over on its side and was drifting toward the middle of the river.

"When she went over I jumped and swam to the upper side. It all happened in two minutes. The cause is a mystery to me. I have sailed the lakes for twenty-two years, and previous to that sailed on salt water two years, and this is the first serious accident I ever had. I do not know how it happened."

The steamer Theodore Roosevelt was turned into a temporary morgue. Bodies of women and children lined the cabin waiting for identification. It was reported that more than 500 bodies were aboard the Roosevelt at 8:15 o'clock.

The steamer was filled to capacity and hundreds were turned to other boats, according to S. G. Hall, one of the Western Electric picnickers. He estimated that 3000 tickets had been distributed to the employees and that more than 2500 were crowded on the Eastland.

BOAT JAMMED.

"I got to the dock," said Hall, "and was told to go to the other boats, as the steamer was already too crowded. There were then fifteen or twenty boats. There were more coming fast. I was told that 3000 tickets had been distributed and one of the company's employees said that there were to be six boats. The only boats that I heard were to be used, however, were the Eastland and the Theodore Roosevelt.

"I had scarcely gone ten feet to

Governor Dunne Sends Condolence

Executive on Visit to P. P. I. E. Gets Word of Accident

By Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Governor Dunne here attending Illinois Day exercises at the exposition, said:

"I know the Eastland and have ridden on her. It is a comparatively modern bulk vessel and has been used in excursion travel. I cannot understand how such an accident could have happened in the heart of the city of Chicago where there were no rough waters or wind. It can only have happened, in my judgment, by overloading the boat on one side.

A thorough investigation should be ordered. I am much

"Please express my sympathy to the families of the Western Electric Wire Workers, my profound sympathy at the loss of their relatives."

U. S. PROBE OF DISASTER BEGUN

By Associated Press

CHICAGO, July 24.—Captain Harry Pedersen and First Mate Dell Fisher of the Eastland were placed under arrest by First Deputy Superintendent of Police Schuettler.

Federal government officials began an investigation at once to determine the cause of the accident. Captain J. B. Mansfield and William Nicholas, federal steamboat inspectors at Chicago, received a report from the marine division of the local customs office that the boat was not overcrowded. Three government officials were present at the dock from an hour before loading until after the boat sank.

"NOT OVERLOADED."

Robert H. McCrea, chief of the marine bureau of customs officers in the federal building, was present at the dock from 8:45 o'clock this morning with two of his steamboat navigation inspectors. He declared that the exact number of persons on the boat was 2500, that the boat was not overloaded and that the passengers could not have been accurately counted if they had known there would be an accident.

Hundreds of persons were turned away when the 2500 mark was reached, Mr. McCrea said.

Walter K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company, which chartered the steamer Eastland for the outing, was summoned to the state's attorneys office and questioned by State's Attorney Hoyne. Mr. Hoyne was at his home when informed of the disaster. He immediately notified his assistants to make the inquiry.

ORDER PROBE.

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce ordered the steamboat inspection service to investigate the Chicago disaster to determine whether there was any defect of construction or inspection of the steamer Eastland. Federal Inspectors will be sent to Chicago if necessary.

ASKS DISTRICTS TO AID COUNTY LIBRARY

ARBUCKLE, July 24.—Miss Perle Sanderson, county school superintendent, is suggesting to various schools in the county that they turn their library funds over to the free county library fund and thus become branch libraries. In this manner they would gain ten-fold the benefits they would gain from their little school library fund. The school library will probably adopt the new plan.

great effort I was able to climb on the upper side of the boat and managed to hold on until I was taken off by rescuers."

Lyle Goyette, 19, South Avers avenue, Chicago said, "My wife and I had just entered the boat and were in the crowd on the main deck near the gangway. Then I heard someone shout 'get back' and we were pushed over to one side. A moment later the boat started to list. We were all panic stricken and could do nothing. I lifted my wife in my arms and crawled out of an opening on the upper side of the boat as it slowly went over."

INSPECTORS AT DOCK.

W. K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, who was in charge of the excursion, said:

"We had chartered five steamers for the excursion of the Western Electric Company's employees to Michigan City, Ind., today. We had the steamers Eastland, Petoskey, Theodore Roosevelt, Racine and Maywood.

"The Eastland was the first boat to load and the docks were crowded with passengers who were to be taken on the other steamers nearby. One United States steamboat inspector and two assistants watched the Eastland load. They stood on the gangplank and counted the passengers as they went aboard. The count shows there were 2500 passengers on the Eastland, its full capacity under the United States steamboat regulations. I have no idea how the accident occurred."

The steamer Eastland was built in 1903 and owned by the Eastland Navigation Company of Cleveland. It was 265 feet long, 28 feet wide and had a draft of 22 feet, with a net tonnage of 1818. It was brought to Chicago in 1904 and was used in the excursion business to South Haven, Mich., for several years. Later it was taken to Cleveland and placed in the excursion service there. This spring the boat was reinforced. It was then brought to Chicago and put on the run to St. Joseph, Mich. It had a steel hull and was known as one of the fastest excursion boats on the Great Lakes. It has a speed of 21 knots an hour.

MISS ANNA VERILLA, 20 years old, Cicero, Ill.

OTTO MARSH,

H. C. WALTER, Oak Park,

GEORGE BOROWSKI, not George Buzkowsky.

MARIA POZEK, 30, Cicero, Ill.

MISS CARRIE HANSON, 23,

MISS LILLIE NEUMLY, 21,

ROSE CULLEN, 29,

MISS ANNA PESCH, 21.

Among the injured and rescued are the following:

Miss Lillian Budner, Miss Little Hutton, Miss John Schleimann, 34,

Miss Bessie Wood, 22; Mrs. John Erdelch, 22; Paul Fogt, 34; Miss Stella Smith, 19; Miss Marie Plamondon, 18; Miss Vera Plamondon, 19; Sister of Marie; Peter Potez, 34; John Tovish, 30, hurt internally; Mrs. Mary Cooley, 20, and eighteen-months-old.

Miss Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, W. J. Plamondon, 412½ Indiana Avenue, an electrical engineer and a cousin of the late Charles A. Plamondon, who with his wife lost their lives in the Eastland disaster.

There were only two men in the crew of the Eastland. All of them were reported to have escaped by swimming to the wharf. Later they aided in the rescue work.

SURVIVORS TELL

OF PITIFUL PLIGHT

Rescuers Rushed to Scene of Titanic Disaster, Rivaling Iroquois Fire

(Continued From Page 1)

working over the victims in the temporary hospitals. "I" wrote, "I was another factor that engaged attention in connection with the possibility that the keel had grounded in the mud of the riverbed. Those who discussed this theory thought that the current, working against the hull of the steamer, was turned to the dock, causing the keel to turn over. This theory, was based largely upon the alleged topheavy condition of the

boat.

Still another theory was that a fire started pulling on the steamer before the dock lines were cast off. This, however, was denied.

ESCAPED SIMILAR ACCIDENT.

The Eastland nearly met with a similar accident eight years ago, when in commission between Chicago and South Haven, Mich. The boat, crowded with passengers, listed badly in the South Haven harbor when the water ballast was being taken aboard.

Officers of the ship drove the passengers to the other side of the vessel and probably averted a tragedy similar to today's disaster.

Shortly before 11 o'clock two divers descended into the water and began the work of taking the bodies from between the decks. These were attached to lines and hauled up at signal. Every other minute a body would be hauled up.

Emmett Prochall, one of the eight divers working in the wreckage of the sunken vessel, upon coming to the surface after being under water for an hour, stated that he knew there were at least fifty bodies remaining in the bow of the boat alone.

After the latest of his submersions, Prochall brought to the surface the bodies of five young girls and three babies.

EDWARD WATER BALLAST.

A few hours' inquiry caused investigating officials to lean strongly toward the theory that the peculiar construction of the boat was responsible for the accident. The Eastland was equipped with water ballast so that it could enter the harbor of South Haven, Mich., and other shallow ports and river mouths. When approaching such entries the water would be forced from the tanks, reducing the boat's draft. Ballast would be taken on again when the vessel emerged from the harbor.

EDWARD WATER BALLAST.

ILLINOIS DAY WILL NOT BE POSTPONED

Mayor Thompson Sends Message of Sympathy to Survivors of Eastland.

By Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—"Illinois day" exercises at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it was announced today, would not be postponed because of the disaster to the Eastland in Chicago. Officials in charge of the program said it was impossible to postpone the celebration.

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, who is here to attend the "Illinois day" celebration at the Panama-Pacific Exposition Tuesday, gave the following statement today as a message to the people of Chicago and as an answer to the telegram sent him by acting Mayor W. R. Moorehouse.

From the reports I have received concerning the sinking of the Eastland with its precious cargo of human lives in the harbor of Chicago, it appears that the survivors of the vessel called upon to suffer one of those terrible calamities which shock the world.

"The news has brought profound sorrow to all the people in our body at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. I wish to extend my sincerest sympathy to all those who lost dear ones by this catastrophe."

W. R. Moorehouse, acting mayor, sent the following telegram to Mayor Thompson, who is in San Francisco: "Steamer Eastland turned over on side in river this morning at 11 o'clock. At 11:30 a. m. twenty-one hundred employees of Western Electric Company in excursion on board. Hundreds dead. Everything being done to take care of the situation."

Moorehouse expects an immediate reply from the mayor, and it is probable that the latter may return to Chicago at once.

Thompson will not return to Chicago immediately, unless it should appear later that his presence there is required.

War Summary

From all sides, except the east, Teutonic armies are continuing their concerted pressure on Warsaw, the fate of which still hangs in the balance.

Direct assaults upon the fortresses protecting the city are weakening the defenses, the Germans claim. They are hammering especially hard upon Warsaw. South of Lublin the battle still rages fiercely, neither side claiming advantage.

Northeast of the Polish capital Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces are pressing hard upon the Russian bridgehead at Rosen. Petrograd is silent on the outcome.

The German campaign in Courland is admittedly progressing favorably to the invaders.

There is hard fighting along the Bug near the Galician border. Both Austrians and Germans declare the results so far are satisfactory. Petrograd reports indicate a desperate resistance by the Russians.

Swiss Troops Fire on German Airman

By Associated Press
GENEVA, Switzerland, July 24.—Government will protest against the action of the Germans in cutting barbed wire barriers erected along the frontier near Larchin by Swiss troops, is made by the Delement Democrat.

"The incident is of a certain gravity," the papers say. "We are convinced the Swiss authorities will make representations to Berlin."

For the third time, German aviators, it is reported, violated Swiss territory yesterday near Bonfai. Swiss infantry opened a heavy fire and the aeroplane disappeared to the north.

PARCEL POST CARRIER IS VICTIM OF AUTOIST

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—J. L. Terkelson, 3955 Shattuck avenue, Oakland, while driving his automobile along Kentucky street this morning, ran down Charles Carillon, a parcel post carrier, residing at 4075 Seventeenth street. Carillon had stopped to make a delivery. He walked around the rear of his wagon and stepped almost directly in front of Terkelson's machine. He was thrown several feet and suffered concussion of the brain and bruises of the body. The accident occurred at Eighteenth and Kentuck streets, and Terkelson took Carillon to the Potrero Hospital. Terkelson was charged at the city prison with battery.

DESTROYER NEARLY SUNK: COMPARTMENT FLOODED

By Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Ericsson was almost sunk at her slip in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company by the opening of a seacock which flooded two compartments of the vessel on Tuesday night, following the mysterious fire aboard the battleship Oklahoma anchored on the other side of the same slip.

WAGON CRUSHES BOY'S CHEST

Louis Scobie, eight-year-old son of P. G. Scobie, a grocer of 4006 West Fourteenth street, sustained two fractured ribs late yesterday when he fell from a coal wagon at Eleventh and Alice streets. The wheels passed across the boy's chest. He was treated at the emergency hospital by Dr. Cone and later removed to his home under care of Dr. Kirby Smith.

AT THE Saddle Rock THIS EVENING

COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK
Mr. Milton Le Boy and Miss Arlene Archibald in the latest Ball Room Dancing.

Instructions free to our patrons.

Tomorrow—Sunday—Dinner, with wine, \$1.25.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF NOTE

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard:

contravention of law and humanity are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights to life itself.

MUST STOP INHUMANITIES.

If a belligerency cannot resultate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of the instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war attack. It is the right of a neutral nation to consent to share any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances.

BASED ON PRINCIPLE.

The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulation warfare.

The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

GERMANY'S ACT ILLEGAL.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a

needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

PROSCRIPTION EVADES LAW.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, does not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer countries a neutral nation would consider as of course.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the

needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

PROSCRIPTION EVADES LAW.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object; have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists.

DEMAND SEA FREEDOM.

They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when the situation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished "even before the present war ends. It can be."

The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, and in the protection of its own citizens, but is also determined to see that it is made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

REPETITION UNFRIENDLY.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and people and the Government of the German nation impels it to impress very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this country.

Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

with England to force a break with Germany. We now have the text of the note at hand and it justifies our anticipations. Germany can never submit to the tone of it, and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer than the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

The note shows the president will break with Germany at all hazards. He should first ask the people of the United States if they are satisfied to be driven into war. The note is unworthy of the republic. We hope Germany will not blame the people for the present government's action.

The Chicago Herald—President Wilson's third note to the German government on the results of its methods of submarine warfare is couched in the language that a self-respecting man uses to a friend whose acts have wronged him and in the language which no intelligent man would resent from a neighbor whose friendship he valued. It is admirably alike for its courtesy and its candor. It disposes of the offense and it removes not the offender.

Woodrow Wilson has spoken for every one of the one hundred million Americans worthy of the name.

Louisville Courier-Journal—The latest—it may be the last—note to Germany regarding that power's violation of the rights of neutrals as perpetrated in Louisiana outrage leaves nothing to be said, nothing to be misunderstood or doubted. Straight and strong, clear and outright, it is as honest Anglo-Saxon speech can be when it brushes aside the artificialities and elegancies of conventional diplomacy and drives direct from the human heart and brain.

Boston Herald—From the logic of

the president's note there can be no escape. From the responsibilities

which it imposes the American people exhibit no desire to retreat. Its closing appeal to the ties of memory and friendship, after allusion to the common interest of two nations, felicitously points the way to continued peace but leaves Germany to decide whether to have it.

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Beauty and wit and hilarity will reign at the Orpheum this week.

Jack Wilson, the king of all fun-makers, will be there.

"Mr. Cazzaza" (The Third Party) will be there in the play that President Wilson said last winter was the funniest play he ever saw.

Britt Wood, the juvenile jester, will be there.

"The Somewhat Different Quartette" will be there.

Lucille Webster's two beautiful stage settings designed for "The Third Party," will be in evidence.

It will be the biggest week the Oakland Orpheum ever had.

The vacation prices will not be advanced.

Telephone Oakland 711 NOW for YOUR Kitty Gordon seats.

Plain Common Sense

When you open a savings account at the Oakland

Bank of Savings it does not mean that you give up your

comforts. It is possible to save without sacrifice. If

the average family will save just what it wastes—eliminate the extravagances—it will secure excellent

results.

The plain common sense of this ought to appeal to

every man and woman. Surely the assurances of your

future comfort—your safety against misfortune—is

ample justification for a savings account. Then why

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THE GREAT ANT KILLER ROOSEVELT'S AIDE TENDERS APOLOGY

A Simple Method of Dealing With This Pest. McGrath Declares He's Sorry He Struck Unrelentive Critic of Colonel.

All sorts of remedies have been used by housewives in the effort to exterminate the pests little ant—an invader which has always been one of the most aggravating pests with which the good housewife has had to contend.

Invariably, however, these efforts have been without success until the arrival of a paste by a baker in Los Angeles which showed women that they could rid themselves of this annoying pest.

This paste seems to have unanswerable powers over ants. It not only drives them out of a house or store, but keeps them out thereafter. Originally prepared for the use of the inventor in his own shop, its fame soon spread with such rapidity as to cause its being placed upon the market for general use.

This little remedy is known as Kehlog's Ant Paste, and can be obtained at all modern drugists or grocers. Try a package today—and you will have ants disappear forever.

Advertisement.

WOMAN DENTIST TRAILS HUSBAND

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Dr. Gertrude M. De Lano, a dentist of Denver, after trailing her husband, Frank William De Lano, salesman for W. P. Muller and Company, across the country, began suit for separate maintenance in the Superior Court here today. She names an affinity and asks for substantial alimony.

Mrs. De Lano arrived here on July 15 and immediately located her husband. She charges that he has been living at the home of Mrs. Nellie A. Muller, 2056 Seventeenth street. The couple were married in Denver in November, 1904. Recently the wife charges De Lano deserted her. Since February 1 she says she has been looking for him. After the departure of her spouse she began the practice of her profession but did a little detective work on the side and now asks that De Lano be compelled to pay her \$300 monthly. She says he has money in the bank and large property interests besides enjoying a salary of \$350 per month.

MARTINEZ LAD DROWNED. MARTINEZ, July 24.—Frank Rita, 17 years old, an employee of a pile-driving company, fell from the municipal pier and was drowned. His body was recovered this morning. The deceased is survived by four sisters and a brother.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES. One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions, prevents Blister, Boil and Sore Spots. It's the greatest comfort remedy of the age. Sold everywhere. 25c. FOR A FREE trial package, address Allen's, Olmsted, N. Y. Advertisment.

ROOSEVELT'S AIDE TENDERS APOLOGY

THREE WISE MEN FACE TASKS OF MAGNITUDE

Busy Sessions of World Congress in Oakland Arranged

THE WORLD'S LARGEST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION will be held in the winter of 1915-16 in the city of Oakland, Calif., according to the announcement made at the opening session of the second day of the annual meeting of the National Educational Association, held here yesterday.

W. S. Springer, of Chicago, secretary of the National Educational Association, said that the program for the 12 sessions of the conference different meetings to be held during the congress.

George E. Star, Jordan, who is president of the National Education Association, said that the association had received more than twenty addresses.

Edward P. Alexander, of Waianae, Hawaii, general manager of the association, said that the association had received more than twenty addresses.

For instance, the three committees

have agreed to hold a competition of essays who have written on the subject of education in the world. The competition will be held at the time of the convention.

It was also agreed to have a competition of the results of committee investigations and the circulation of the results of the investigation.

The association will begin its meetings as late as September 3.

THIRTEEN SUCH SESSIONS.

This is the third international congress of education in the world's history. The first was held at the Paris World's Fair, and the second at St. Louis at the time of its exposition. At each of these approximately 11,000 delegates were present.

Visitors and others interested in the work of the association are expected to attend the meeting.

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The Meddler



speaker — very sympathetic — very view of the nearby hills is superb. human—with an amazing humor. In buying the Titus home, the Taylors also bought many of its appointments. Mrs. Titus is extravagantly fond of lavender, and one of her rooms, all in lavender, strikes a new note in color schemes.

Mrs. Taylor is planning to entertain other Eastern guests of note, in her very attractive Piedmont home.

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WATER SPORTS ENJOY

GREAT LOCAL VOGUE

In these Exposition days water sports seem to be coming into their own around the bay, on the rivers, and at Tahoe. New yachts and new launches have been quite the order of the hour this season, and the yachting season is now fairly on. One of the finest ocean-going steam yachts on the coast is owned by Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin. She has named the yacht "The California," and it has the honor of being the first yacht to pass through the Panama canal. The yacht is 210 feet long and is said to have cost originally \$250,000. It is said that the California made a splendid picture as she sailed through the Golden Gate.

From this side of the bay there were present at the luncheon Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. A. C. Posey, Mrs. John Lloyd, Mrs. P. E. Bowles, and Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor.

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VISITING GOVERNORS

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED

Among the notable dinners for the entertainment of Eastern visitors

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These two wonderful women, Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. Sanborn, with their infinite tact and superb democracy, have set an example for the women of the United States in the way of hospitality and conventionality. They have made it possible for the young women of the world to come to the Exposition grounds unchaperoned, in perfect safety.

"I urge you women of Texas to pay a visit to the California building any afternoon and witness the wonderful decorum which exists there. Always you will find from eight to twelve of California's most representative women present. Their presence guarantees strict adherence to the conventions."

A damant at any time is a most difficult thing to give, even when one can control the invitation list. So it is increasingly difficult to make it a success when a general invitation is extended. Nothing could more effectively add to the joyousness of the Exposition—to a carnival spirit, than the damant. The Exposition band plays in fine style every afternoon in the California building, in the splendid ballroom which makes a superb environment for the damant. "Come and dance with us!"—the music seems to say. It is playtime in California, dance and be merry and happy and glad. And so strangers passing through the California building pause in their career, and later they join the merry whirling throng. There is no charge for dancing, all are welcome. But one may have a table, a restful cup of tea, and cake to go with it, for the modest sum of fifty cents—just what it probably costs those who serve it.

The reason the dances, public as they are, are so great a success, is because they are so well chaperoned. Prominent women are in attendance every afternoon. Their hats are off, they are beautifully gowned, they make every one welcome, and they do more than that—they make the great crowd feel it must be on its best behavior—and so they have lifted the public dance to a standard never before attained. In propriety of deportment no damant given at the St. Francis or the Fairmont excels those of the California building.

Alameda county women chaperone the damants for nine afternoons each month, and by the time the Exposition closes, nearly a thousand women will have been hostesses in the California building."

The hostesses from Alameda county appointed by Mrs. A. C. Posey for July are:

Mrs. William H. Creed, Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, Mrs. George W. Percy, Mrs. A. H. Glasscock, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Mrs. John N. Porter, Mrs. Charles S. Chamberlain, and Mrs. William J. Monroe.

Each of these chairmen have taken a day, and she names her own receiving party, which never included less than ten members. They attend to their duties most conscientiously, and the result is one of the most remarkable series of damants, our coast has ever known, a series of afternoons, that is now the talk of the world.

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LUNCHEON TO MRS.

CHAMP CLARK BEAUTIFUL.

One of the most successful luncheons given by the Woman's Board in many weeks was that given recently in honor of Mrs. Champ Clark. The tables have never been so beautiful, the color scheme being of a rare degree of loveliness. It was carried out in wonderful hydrangeas, which come from Mrs. Hearst's gardens, and at her table the hydrangeas were of the new shade of blue, very charming, and altogether new in color schemes for luncheons.

At some of the tables, the hydrangeas were interspersed with new flowers, called "corcombs," which are of an indescribable shade of lavender, very unique and wonderful. They were far and away the most beautiful decorations that have been planned by the Woman's Board.

Champ Clark is a most charming

esque brook here and there, and the

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GREAT LOCAL VOGUE

Oakland Tribune

FOUNDED BY W. F. DARGIE IN 1851
Newspaper of the American News and Publishing Association
Editor Member American Bureau of Circulation
Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per month
Subscription Rates by Mail: Postpaid
United States, Mexico and Canada
SUNDAY EDITION BY MAIL.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Oakland, Calif., under act of Congress March 3, 1873.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

A GRAVE CRISIS.

In the event that Germany shall fail satisfactorily to meet President Wilson's demands this country will find itself face to face with a very grave situation. The President has taken steps which will inevitably lead to a state of war if he proceeds on his present course to its usual and logical conclusion. Without declaring war he will bring about what will amount to a state of war. If Germany in her answer to his note shall fail to give assurances of a definite character respecting the lives and safety of American citizens on the high seas, it will then be the duty of President Wilson practically to suspend discussion of the matters in controversy with Germany until he can call Congress together and submit to it the questions at issue. According to the spirit of our Constitution and in accordance with the principles of the democratic government, it is the duty of Congress to declare war if war is to be declared. The matter ought to be very thoroughly debated in a special session, to the end of taking adequate steps for the protection of our citizens and for the maintenance of the rights of neutrals on the high seas.

We have a perfect right, according to the well-established and long accepted principles of international law, to operate our passenger and freight vessels upon the high seas without interference, disturbance or attack, except the inconveniences which may be caused in the exercise of the right of visit and search or by the exigencies of a real and effective blockade. Therefore the government is under obligations to insist upon a prompt and thorough assurance from Germany that she will refrain from attacking any American ship.

In this connection it must be understood that the American flag on the high seas covers not only the vessel, the crew and the passengers, but the cargo as well. This is an important principle of international law and it was shamefully and inexcusably overlooked in our correspondence with Germany respecting the sinking of the Frye.

The Germans, who are much better acquainted with international law than the amateurs we had in the Department of State at the time, offered to pay for the cargo of the Frye, which was destroyed, instead of taking advantage of the loop-hole to escape responsibility in respect to the cargo which was offered them by the ignorance of our officials.

Shall American citizens have a right to travel in safety upon the unresisting and unarmed merchant ships of belligerents, irrespective of any intimation or notice which the belligerents may announce concerning their intentions respecting an attack upon particular foreign merchant vessels? It must be constantly borne in mind that the sinking of an unarmed merchant ship of a belligerent by a naval vessel or submarine of another belligerent would not be a violation of American rights if there were no American citizens on board to be harmed. The pressing question now is: Would it be a violation of American rights to sink such a ship carrying munitions of war to the allies if American citizens sailed on the ship after Germany had given notice of her intention to destroy the vessel? It seems plain enough that if an unarmed merchant ship may not be attacked by submarines if it is carrying neutral citizens, Germany would be compelled to give up her submarine warfare for the purpose of preventing the shipping of war material from the United States to Great Britain or France. Can our government, after giving due consideration to the one-night stands, preaching peace—at any old price,

sideration to the precedents and law in the case, insist as a matter of right that Germany shall abandon her submarine warfare against the enemy's merchant vessels carrying munitions or other goods which are absolute contraband of war?

This is the question which Congress will have to decide and we think it extremely likely that a thorough investigation, coupled with long and serious discussion of the case, will result in the discovery of some issue out of the difficulty other than war. There are two or three possible solutions of what looks like a desperate, involved and difficult case. In the first place, Germany can give this country solemn assurances that American merchant vessels on the high seas engaged in lawful commerce, shall not be molested save in strict accordance with the usages of accepted international law. In the second place, this country might agree to an arrangement by which belligerent vessels sailing from our ports for Europe shall be separated into two classes—one class of vessels to carry passengers and cargoes of ordinary merchandise; the other set of foreign vessels to carry munitions of war and such other contraband as they might choose to convey. In this way the freedom of the seas would be secured to American vessels, and American citizens traveling on foreign vessels limited to the transportation of passengers and non-contraband goods would be equally free from attack and harm. Munitions of war, going in freight vessels or in vessels used wholly for transportation of contraband goods, could take their chances and if they were attacked or destroyed no American lives would be imperiled. This solution is a workable one and if Germany is sincere in her desire for the maintenance of friendly relations with this government there is no reason why, with certain modifications, it should not be adopted.

THE AMHERST IDEA.

In the old days the aim of educational institutions was to turn out a man with a good general moral and mental training. A generation ago the idea of making specialists, of training a youth for a particular vocation, was developed and came into pretty wide practice. Recently there has been much discussion as to the relative merits of a higher quality of general education and the training in which one branch of knowledge is specialized at the expense of others.

Without entering into a discussion of the relative advantages of the two systems, it is worth while to observe the attitude Amherst college has taken. In the autumn of last year this institution adopted a curriculum which marks an epoch in the theory of higher education. Briefly, the idea is, for Amherst to give up the bachelor of science course altogether, to concentrate entirely on the bachelor of arts course, and to so rearrange the required and elective studies in the bachelor of arts course as to make the four years' education a liberal one, in fact as well as in name. The essence of the plan is to turn out thoroughly informed citizens, with all that the word implies, rather than specialists in one branch of knowledge or glossed-over dilettantes.

And this idea does not involve the converting of Amherst into a college for the production of "scholars" nor does it seek to exclude the boy of only ordinary intellectual interest and power. Upon this platform Amherst may come to represent a type of college and a theory of education.

As such it would take the ordinary American boy, the bright and the dull, the rich and the poor, the man with a background and the man without it, and, regardless of the calling he intends to pursue, give to him the training and insight which make better men, whatever their business or profession.

Modern business demands some such achievement in training of men. It demands not brains alone, but trained brains. It demands a training that will permit sight beyond the routine to the solid principles, that will enable its possessor to build up an organization on well-defined, solid fundamentals, requiring a special knowledge of many subjects. It requires a practical education, but practical in a bigger sense than "vocational" education. The hope is to produce a man who is not of the nature of a highly developed machine for a special purpose, but with a big vision, a big outlook, a big understanding, with the ability to think straightly and see accurately and with a cultured man.

But this idea will not greatly disturb any of the other existing notions regarding education, for all have their uses. It merely means that it will provide additional facilities for those who have the time and can afford to take advantage of them. The other schools and colleges will pursue their own way, serving their useful purposes. We predict that in time many will adopt the Amherst

proper presentation of any project is half the battle or a little more. When the Federal River and Harbors Committee arrive here for the purpose of inspecting the harbor, let Oakland be ready for them in every particular. With everything to show and every right to government aid in the establishment of a deep-water harbor, Oakland's success in the matter will nevertheless depend on how effectively she presents her subject on her power of opening the visitor's eyes to clear and unforgettable impressions of what she has and what is owing her.

Mr. Bryan is still in California, going the round of the one-night stands, preaching peace—at any old price,

OAKLAND TRIBUNE

THE FORUM

The Editor of the Tribune declines responsibility for the following, which constitutes an extract of general interest and value. The author is a man of great ability and knowledge, and will be entitled to full publication.

To the Editor: All week long I have been receiving letters from old friends in England and each one mentions "I see so. The Tribune you are all" etc., and I want to thank you for the many cheery messages you have afforded me by giving the news of my illness to dear old friends, and number of whom I see I recently met and heard from. I am not much inclined to bring myself up in a hospital for weeks and letters tell such as this. However I have decided not to die just yet and I am now more informed in nurse and doctor when I am to finally operate. I shall go on with the aid of my friends to a bright future.

All good wishes to The Tribune from

ALBERT GRADEN

1200 Clara Barton Hospital, 47th South Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif., July 21.

IN CRITICISM OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

To the Editor: Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is perhaps the most able to Kaiser Wilhelm the world's greatest advocate and exponent of brutal war, as I suppose few men in the world are. I dispute his views, however, and I do not believe he is right. In his article on the subject of force he says: "So far as this was written under the 'Mosaic dispensation' he seems to be unimindful that the Christ dispensation placed the church on earth and inaugurated as one of peace and love." "Peace on earth, good will to men" was the herald song of Christ's advent. Said Christ: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" says the Mosaic law, but I say unto you, love thine enemy, and do good to them that despisefully and us.

Again: "Put up thy sword; for thou wouldest have seen the sword shall perish by the sword."

Finally, as he agonized on the cross: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

In the light of the present awful war's holocaust, which doctrine is best for the welfare of humankind—the Christ doctrine or the Roosevelt doctrine?

Mr. Roosevelt talks about "chastising the United States." What might have led this to happen to the United States? The United States, when I am Germanized in respect of preparedness and ability to exercise armed force? And what might, and quite certainly will happen to the United States, if China becomes Germanized or even Japanized, and the United States deals not justly with China?

Far from our nation inculcating the Roosevelt doctrine for China's acceptance and adoption, we may well pray that China shall continue "Chinified" rather than that she shall become Germanized, a nation of bestial savagery, ignorant and so further as to say that it will be our salvation as a great nation, as an example to the world of what true national greatness is, materially, intellectually, morally. If we repudiate the Roosevelt doctrine and adopt the doctrine of peace and friendship assured by the practice of honesty, truth and justice in our relations with our sister nations, all of them, from the weakest to the strongest.

If this he scoffed at as "Utopian idealism," I reply: Is Christ's mission on earth to be made a failure because of the willingness of men to try to live up to His idealism, when none deny that idealism makes for human betterment to all things?

JOHN ALBREY JONES.

Oakland, July 23d.

MORNIN' ON THE DESERT?

"Mornin' on the desert, and the wind is blowin' free,
And it's our's jest for the breathin', so let's fill up, you and me.

No steady cities, where you have to

pay to breathe,
Where the helpless human creatures move and throng and strive and see,

"Mornin' on the desert, and the air is like a wine,
And it seems like all creation has been made for me and mine.

No house to stop my vision, save a neighbor's, miles away.
And the little dole shanty that belongs to me and May.

No steady cities, where you have to

pay to breathe,
Where the helpless human creatures move and throng and strive and see,

"Mornin' on the desert, I can smell the sagebrush smoke.

I hate to see it burnin', but the land must sure be broke.

It's not just a pity that wherever man may live

He tears up much that's beautiful that the good God has to give?

"Sagebrush ain't so pretty?" Well, all eyes don't see the same.

Have you ever seen the moonlight turn it to a silvery flame?

An' that greenwood thicket yonder, well, it smells just awful sweet

When the night wind has been shaking it, for its smell is hard to beat.

"Lonesome? Well, I guess not! I've been lonesome in a town.

But I sure do love the desert with its stretches wide and brown.

All day through the sagebrush here the wind is blowin' free,

And it's our's jest for the breathin', so let's fill up, you and me."

—Western Miner.

(Lines found written on the door of an old cabin in southern Nevada.)

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

The Merchants' Exchange held a regular meeting at their rooms in the Central Bank Block. Their assistance and cooperation was asked by the Good Roads Association of Alameda and Contra Costa counties in a communication which stated the opposition of several property owners who object to granting a right-of-way over their property for the proposed new highway between the two counties and asked the assistance of the exchange in overcoming this antagonism.

Half hour of music in Greek theater. Sigma Chi concord. Close of Lutheran Synod convention. End of Trade Expansion convention.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

A volume entitled "The Wayward Child," written by Mrs. Hannah Kent Schaff, president of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, has been added to the Childhood and Youth Series. The author is for intelligent and efficient care for children. Lack of such care, she demonstrates, has been the ruin of thousands of children who, properly trained, might have become useful men and women.

Mrs. Schaff has studied her subject extensively and has acquired a large body of information concerning the great problem with which she deals.

Mr. E. H. Parker is back from a trip to St. Helena.

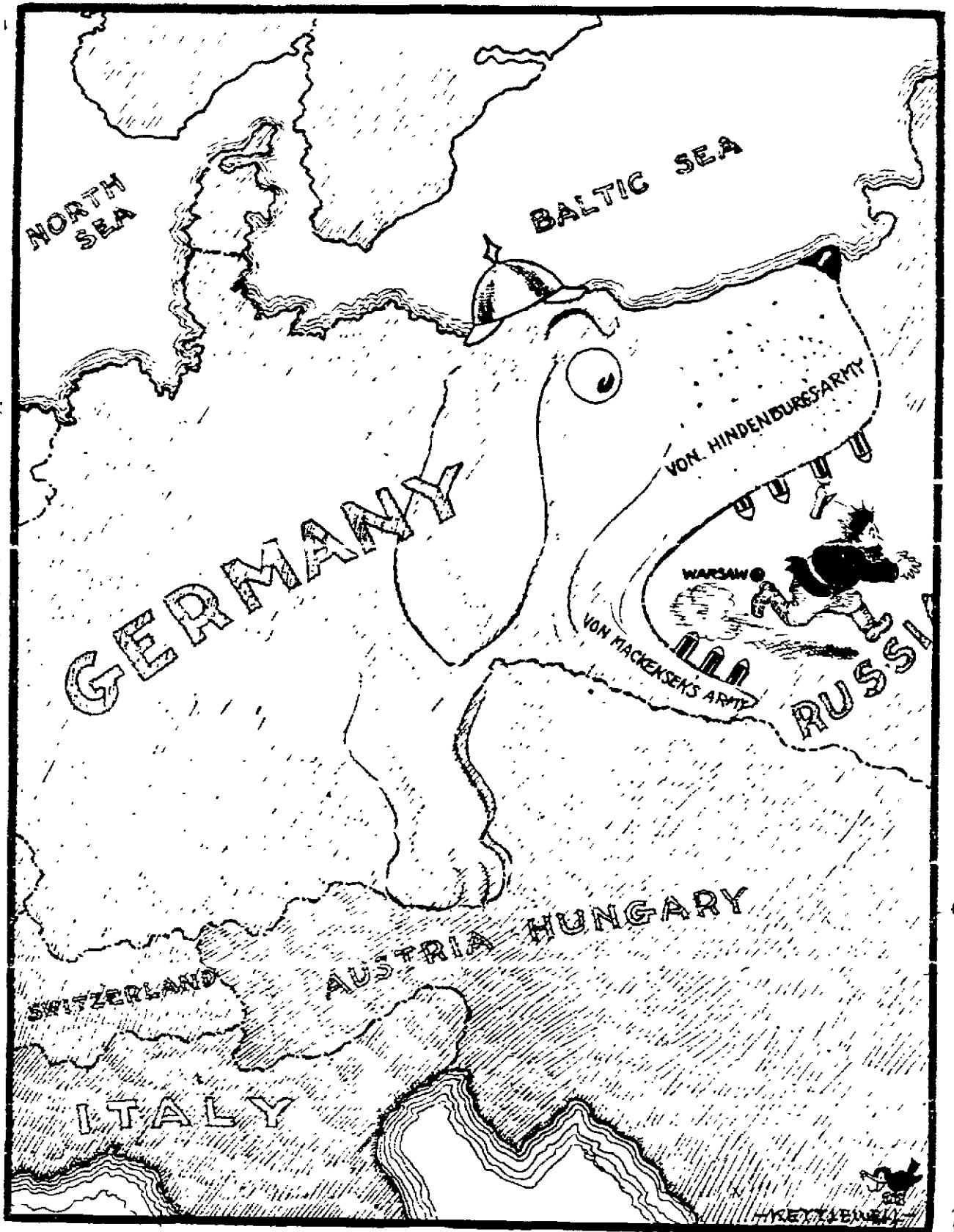
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Mr. and Mrs. John Yule are at Duns.

Mr. George H. Mason, the wife of Chief Deputy Recorder Mason, will be home tomorrow for a ten days' visit to Mill Valley.

A. T. Calbraith has returned from Cisco.

As the Map of Germany Appears to Russia



NOTABLE PERSONS.

THE STATE PRESS

ADDITION TO THE HERD.

William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, who is at present touring California, will speak in Sacramento on the evening of Tuesday, July 27. D. W. Carmichael, president of the chamber of commerce, yesterday received a telegram from the Democratic leader advising that the invitation to speak in California's capital city had been definitely accepted.

Bryan will speak in Buffalo Park, according to the tentative plans made at present—Sacramento Union.

PUSH.

William Parker and John Cuddy, the Tonopah high school youths who are to push a harpoon to the San Francisco exposition before September 1, have arrived in Mina on the first leg of their long journey. The boys are getting hardened to their work and are confident of reaching their destination within the stipulated time. Goldfield Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOW.

In New York people are dancing much faster than in San Francisco, according to Oscar Durresi of that city, leading exponent of the art here to attend the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Association Masters of Dancing, that is to be held in the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley from August 4 to 14. Also, says Mr. Durresi, ragging and turkey trotting are entirely out. "It is no longer considered smart," he said. "Even in the cheapest and lowest places of New York you no longer see ragging—Red Bluff Sentinel.

President Wilson gave his guards a scare at noon yesterday by leaving the White House and walking alone through the streets. Secret Service Agents Jarvis and Sparling, warned by servants, ran after the President, and overtook him in Lafayette square.

THE TRI-COLOR STAR.

Patriotic enthusiasm, now at a high pitch in France, says the Scientific American, has been seen in the heavens, things which like to regard as symbolic of French victory in the war. The most talked of "omen" has been a tricolor star seen over the western horizon last autumn and over the eastern during the winter. Prosodic astronomers have kindly identified this marvelous star with Venus, which, like any other heavenly body, shows the spectral colors when it is near the horizon. It is remarkable how often Venus has been taken for something that it is not. One would think that no civilized human being could arrive at years of discretion without becoming well acquainted with that lovely planet under her own name.

She's most frequently been taken for the light of a spying Zeppelin or airplane. It may be added that in some parts of France the "tricolor" star of the last few months was not Venus, but Sirius.

Putting it Gently.

John Clemens, who finished a ten-day term in the city jail only yesterday, is again in custody, his short-lived liberty being the result of acts of his own volition, which were wholly unbecoming—Hanford Sentinel.

CHEEK-O-CHEEK.

The fifty-dollar gold piece coined at San Francisco mint, the first coin of that denomination ever authorized by Congress, bears on one side the head of a laborer, and on the reverse side the head of two dolphins. But isn't it rather inconsistent to put the head of a laborer on a fifty-dollar gold piece? The average laborer will never have an opportunity to see one of the coins. Why not let the millionaires control these coins? The laborers will be satisfied with the ten-dollar gold piece if there is only enough of them. Chico Enterprise.

WHAT IS DOING TODAY.

Sigma Kappa coroade session. Meeting of the Trade Expansion delegates. Lutheran Synod convention. Newspaper Men's day at the exposition.

NOTED WRITER IS HURT IN ELEVATOR

As the result of a queer accident, in which she caught her foot in an elevator at the Claremont hotel, Mrs. Harriet Lothrop, better known as Margaret Snyder, and an author of note, is recovering from severe injuries to the member, and is only able to walk by means of a crutch.

Mrs. Lothrop, who is famed as a writer of children's stories, particularly "The Five Little Peppers," was hurt when the car started suddenly, catching her foot between the elevator floor and top of a door. She will be forced to use a crutch for some time.

OAKLAND NEWSIE FREED.

Charles De Lauer, Oakland newsboy, who had been charged with robbing the Oakland postoffice, was acquitted by jury in the federal court in San Francisco yesterday. De Lauer was accused of having induced men in his employ to take magazines not consigned to them. A boy, sent to the reform school for this offense, said De Lauer had instructed him to take the post. The trial consumed but a short time, the jury being out only a few moments.

VARIETIES.

KIDNAPER SAVED FROM LYNCHING

SHEEPHERDER
RESCUED BY
COWBOYS

Victim Escapes on Eve of Payment of Demanded \$6000 Ransom.

By Associated Press. IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 24.—Lon Dean, sheepherder, who admits that he kidnapped E. A. Empey, was lodged in the Bonneville county jail early today by cowboys after a posse of cowboys reported the capture of the kidnaper, whose location was given by Empey. Officers started last night for the prisoner.

Empey and his young son were marched nine miles from their ranch at the point of a gun to the mountains last Saturday. The boy was returned with a demand for \$6000 ransom, which was to be left in the road at command from the kidnaper's side. The money, which was en route, was to have been delivered today.

Dean, a slight built man, five feet four inches in height, explained his crime by saying:

"I took this means of getting money as I thought I could do more good with it than those who had it."

Asked regarding the anxiety he had caused the family of his wealthy captive, he said:

"I had not thought of that."

DARWIN IN LIBRARY. Dean, who claims some skill, as his hobby, at his common school education, differing from the usual run of "bad men" whose minds have been nourished on cheap "thrillers," Dean's reading has been chiefly the works of Darwin, Huxley, Fiske and Ingersoll.

Dean said that he had worked for Empey six years ago. Early in the summer he was in Colorado, then went to Idaho. He said he had planned the kidnapping for some time, then abandoned it. At the point of a gun at his ranch, forty miles from here, several days ago, he took his captive to a hut on Sheep Mountain, five miles from the ranch. Empey's young son was sent to notify the family that Empey would be killed unless the ransom of \$6000 in gold was deposited at a designated spot. The ransom was raised to \$10,000, and would have been paid had not Empey escaped while his captor was asleep.

Dean, in recounting his exploit, said: "If the money had not been delivered I would not have killed Empey, but I do not know when I would have turned him loose. I treated him well and gave him the best of everything. I stole food from several sheep camps, and always gave Empey the best of what I had, so that they had not been delivered and Empey had not escaped. I probably would have written another letter, repeating my demands."

Empey today was at the Long Valley ranch, where he took refuge after escaping and sending cowboys to search for his captor. He is in good health and said he had suffered nothing from his week's captivity, although he had had a very little rest.

PADLOCKED TO TREE. Dean kept me fastened to a tree with a chain and padlock," he said. "He gave me the best of food and bedding and seemed to try to take excellent care of me. I thought him demented and my captivity was more trying on that account. I was exhausted after my escape yesterday. I had run three miles down the mountain, so do not care to go through such an experience again."

After Empey's escape a posse of cowboys started for the place he described on Sheep Mountain. They found Dean at the foot of the hill, having come down, presumably in search of his late captive. Dean was surrounded and captured.

The sheriff was notified and went to the spot. The sheriff's automobile was halted several times by cowboys before he convinced the guards of his identity and persuaded them to turn the prisoner over to him.

AT THE
Saddle Rock
THIS EVENING

COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK

Mr. Milton Le Boy and Miss Arlene Archibald in the latest Ball Room Dancing.

Instructions free to our patrons.

Tomorrow—Sunday—Dinner de Luxe, with wine, \$1.25.

AUCTION SALES
J. A. MUNRO & CO.AUCTIONEERS
1601 Clay Street, corner Tenth Street, phone Oakland 4657, will pay highest price paid for merchandise, furniture, etc., or will sell on commission. Sales every Friday.DRUG STORE AUCTION SALE
By order of the creditors of the Jewell Drug Company.Sale at auction room
1007 Clay Street,
Cor. 16th st., Oakland, Calif.
Tuesday, July 27th,
at 10:30 a.m.

Comprising in part: fine vintage drapes, patterned curtains, picture frames, etc.; State X-ray machine, silent silent, etc.; electrical National Cash Register, scales, etc.; head, etc. This is a choice and complete stock of fixtures.

ALL MUST AND WILL BE SOLD.
J. A. MUNRO & CO., Auctioneers.'Twas Costly Meal
But Led to FindLagoon Produced Much
Besides Plum Pits

But they aren't going to grow Luther Burbank's new plums. All of which is due to a two-thousand dollar meal, enjoyed by William Mullins, brother of Supervisor John F. Mullins, and a desperate effort to save \$500 of the meal by recovery of twelve plum pits.

Mullins has charge of the Burbank exhibit at the Exposition. Fred Boegle, the publicity man, sent him twelve of Burbank's latest of more than the only twelve in the world. He also sent a letter, explaining that they were worth two thousand dollars, and warning Mullins to take care of them.

Mullins got the fruit before he got the note. He ate the plums and threw the pits into the lagoon.

An hour later frantic orders were given to drain the lagoon. The searchers found the twelve pits, which will be used as seeds for more plants.

They also found \$6 in coin, two purses, a bracelet, a pair of false teeth, a tin whistle, a can of baked beans, a knife, six bunches of keys, and a diamond pin.

Total value of find, according to Mullins' estimate, is \$150, besides the recovery of the invaluable seeds.

NEW CLEW TO
ESCAPED
SLAYER

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—A new clue, which may lead to the capture of Calvin K. Whittington, college graduate and benevolent, charged with the murder of Mrs. Frances L. Harrison, a rich money-lender, was given to the police yesterday by L. A. Morse, residing at Ninety-ninth and Main streets. Morse gave information concerning the manner in which Whittington left Los Angeles, and also as to the probable direction in which he fled.

Morse saw Whittington riding in an old express wagon en route to Redondo Beach on the afternoon of the murder.

Whittington, and his companion, a Negro, a man, asked the direction to the nearest port, and said that they did not wish to go to Redondo beach by the boulevard. Morse talked with the two men for several minutes, and was able to minutely describe Whittington, the expressman, the wagon and the horse.

The important information contributed by Morse stimulated an active search last night to locate the expressman who drove Whittington to Redondo beach, or some other near-by port.

PICTURE OF PRETTY GIRL.

While the search for the expressman was being made, Detectives King and Boder were endeavoring to identify the picture of a pretty young woman which was found in the West Twenty-ninth street house near Mrs. Harrison's body. Adding the police in the search for the killer, Morse was present with the two men, the slain woman, her son, Mr. Thomas House, the slain woman's son, Mr. House, and the son-in-law, Mr. Harrison, the slain woman's son-in-law. Since their arrival here both men have been aiding the police by advice and assistance in the investigation. In the hope of developing some new clew to Whittington's whereabouts, they searched the premises of the expressman who drove Whittington for taxation purposes for 1915-16.

As an evidence of the satisfaction which this method of assessment has given to the property owners, but one petition for reduction was filed with the city and county boards of equalization by the owners of property in the district involved and that petition, R. J. Hancock, while his petition was denied, expressed himself as fully satisfied with the fairness of the appraisal and complimented the association on its work.

MORE SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Up until the appraisement of this year, it has been the custom of the assessors to fix property valuations in a manner to a great extent arbitrary.

With the acceptance of the method proposed by the Downtown Property Owners' Association, such appraisals will, in future, be based on the earning power of the property.

Both city and county assessors have declared the association's chart and method of appraisal to be of great assistance to them and satisfactory to the public.

Lack of time in which to prepare the data prevented the association from presenting a chart to cover the entire district, it represents that between Market street and the Municipal Auditorium and southward from Twelfth street to the estuary, but sufficient information was secured to cover the district between Clay and Franklin streets and Twelfth and Seventeenth streets.

The chart shows the 50 per cent valuation of the county assessor and the 59 per cent valuation of the city assessor for 1914-15, the annual gross rental per front foot, the annual income per front foot, after deducting last year's taxes, the percentage the property is earning on the assessor's valuations and the front foot as fixed by the tax committee of the association.

Data will be collected by the association this year which will cover the entire district it represents and when the assessments are made next year a chart will be presented to the assessors covering every block of ground in the entire area.

ASSESSMENTS EQUALIZED.

While the membership of the Downtown Property Owners' Association does not represent ownership in each block, does not represent, in fact, ownership of more than 25 per cent of the property in the downtown district, the chart includes every piece of real estate in the territory and the appraisals made by the assessors on this basis apply generally "to all of the property and to applying the same method of appraisal to all property, the valuations are equalized throughout the district.

The system is necessarily somewhat elastic, to permit of the difference in the status of property which has a fixed and certain income value and that which has little or no present income but has a speculative future value," explains A. R. Derge, a member of the tax committee of the association. "We have attempted to fix a value of property that will make ownership of real estate as nearly as possible the equivalent of the ownership of a 5 per cent mortgage and to equalize assessments throughout our district."

FINDS BURGLAR IN HOME.

J. R. Newsom, 518 Twenty-eighth street, disturbed a burglar at work in his home when he returned last night. The man fled when he heard Newsom entering the house. Nothing of value was taken.

The thief, a tall, young lad, a private and noted musical organization, and are brought here to furnish special music for one of the concourses in connection with the exposition.

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J. A. MUNRO & CO., Auctioneers.

SUMMER MAIDS IN FANCY DANCES



FAIR SUMMER STUDENTS WHO WILL GIVE DEMONSTRATION IN GYMNASTICS AND FOLK DANCING BEFORE THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, AT THE GREEK THEATER, TONIGHT. LEFT TO RIGHT THEY ARE: MISS HELEN NELSON IN A SOLO DANCE, MISS CLARICE SPEAR AND MISS ALIS WATSON, WITH INDIAN CLUBS; MISS LOUISE JORGENSEN AND MISS HELEN NELSON, IN A FOLK DANCE.

TAXES EQUALIZED
BY NEW LEVY PLAN

Downtown Association Formulates Chart Which Assessors Find Useful.

Through the efforts of the tax commission of the Downtown Property Owners' Association, a chart has been compiled which shows the front foot value of all downtown property based on the actual earning power of the property. So accurate and so businesslike in its method is the chart that it has been accepted to a great extent by both the city and county assessors in appraising property for taxation purposes for 1915-16.

As an evidence of the satisfaction which this method of assessment has given to the property owners, but one petition for reduction was filed with the city and county boards of equalization by the owners of property in the district involved and that petition, R. J. Hancock, while his petition was denied, expressed himself as fully satisfied with the fairness of the appraisal and complimented the association on its work.

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J. A. MUNRO & CO., Auctioneers.Students to Exemplify
Work in Greek Theater

A garden dance, Miss Jessie Adamson and class.

Figure marching, O. C. Mauthe and class.

Advanced aesthetic dancing, Miss Mansfield, Miss Otis and class.

Elementary folk dancing, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal and class.

Pyramided folk dancing, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal and class.

The physical educators this noon gathered at a rally and luncheon at Faculty Glade. In the afternoon they visited the swimming pool in Strawberry Canyon and the tennis courts near Hearst Hall.

At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Physical Education Organization at Hotel Jacco, this morning, Edward B. DeGroot, of San Francisco spoke on some of the fundamental needs in physical education, also prominent in financial circles in interest of every one who is interested in the work in schools or private institutions.

Mr. DeGroot is chairman for the Illinois commission for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, appointed by Governor Dunne. It was through Mr. DeGroot's efforts and influence that Governor Dunne and the other members of the commission appointed him to the exposition.

Mr. DeGroot has devoted much time and money in bringing about a successful display and representation of the State of Illinois at the exposition and has been complimented very highly by the exposition officials for his work.

SPEED UP FACTORIES.

Speaking of the business situation in the East Mr. DeGroot says the most striking feature is the speeding up of all the furniture factories. There is a steady improvement. Grand Rapids employs about 10,000 furniture workers and most of these factories are running to full capacity. Many of the furniture and Eastern manufacturers state that it is the best year they have had for some time and this report is a good indication as the furniture business is the last to feel increased prosperity.

There were a larger number of buyers than usual from all over the country, the Western states being particularly well represented.

Mr. DeGroot states that the people are just beginning to come to the exposition from the East and that every one spoken with has planned the trip. To get railroad transportation and reservations west it is necessary to engage them a long time in advance. Judging from what people told him at Chicago the attendance for the next three months at the fair will be exceptionally large, he believes.

FORTUNE IS PAID FOR
HAM OR BACON WRAPS

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—The ham and bacon consumers of California are paying approximately \$500,000 annually to the wholesale meat-packing firms for worthless rag pulp used in wrapping the meat.

Subject \$15,000 are being spent in getting together and maintaining a caravan to get across the deserts to rock-hewn and deserted Petra, "wonder city of the world." Mr. DeGroot was the eleventh man to reach Petra.

A admission to any caravan is 10 and 25 cents, with the coupon from the Tribune. The latter is for reserved seat on the first floor. Admission without the coupon is 50 cents.

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Johnson says the practice must stop. He is going after the big meat packers.

It is estimated that the daily bill for worthless rag pulp is \$12,000.

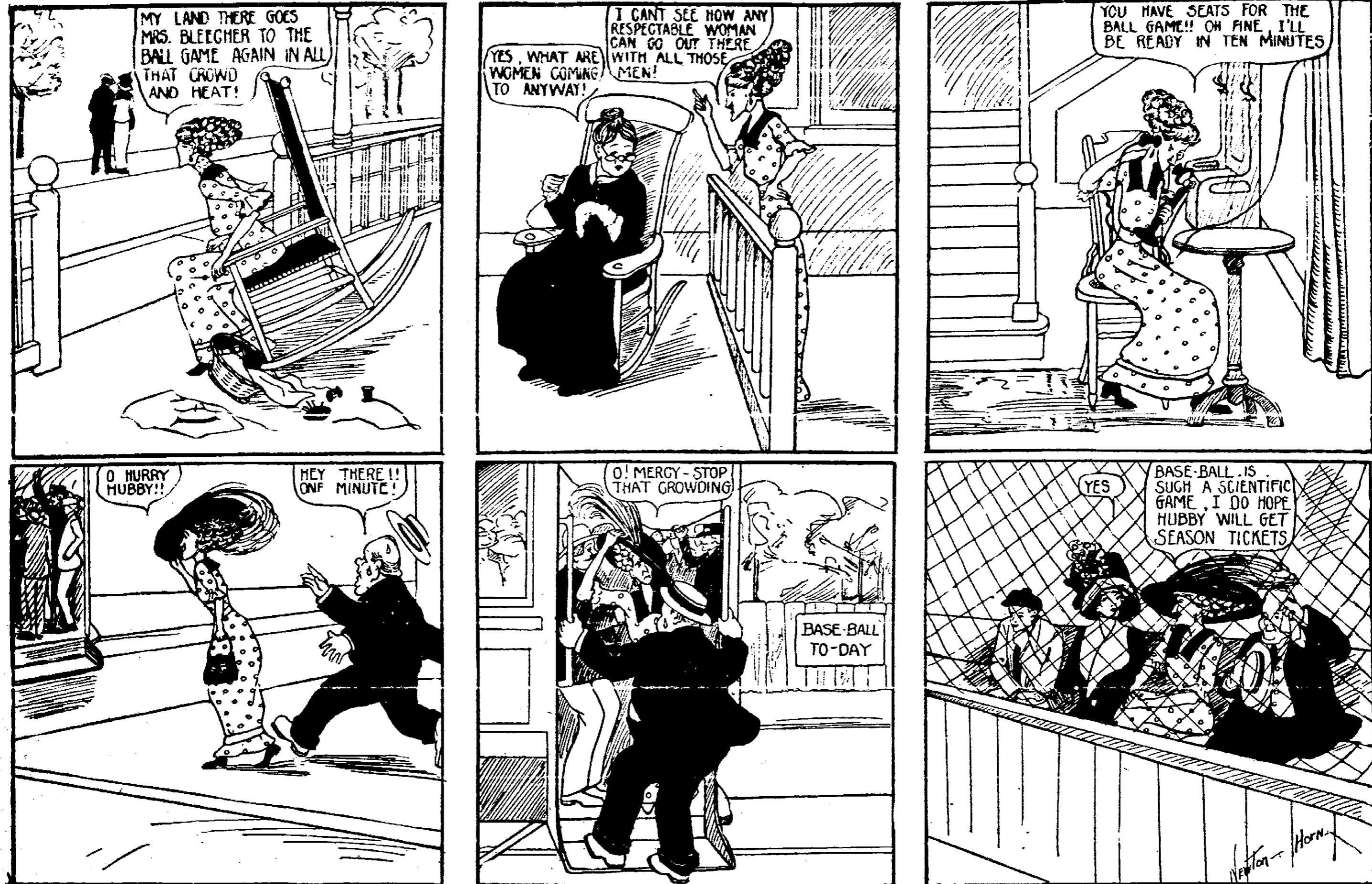
ARGENTINA MORE FIT
FOR WAR THAN AMERICA?

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—In a statement yesterday upon Theodore Roosevelt's Exposition speech, Guillermo L. Aguirre, commissioner to the Exposition from the South American republic of Argentina, stated:

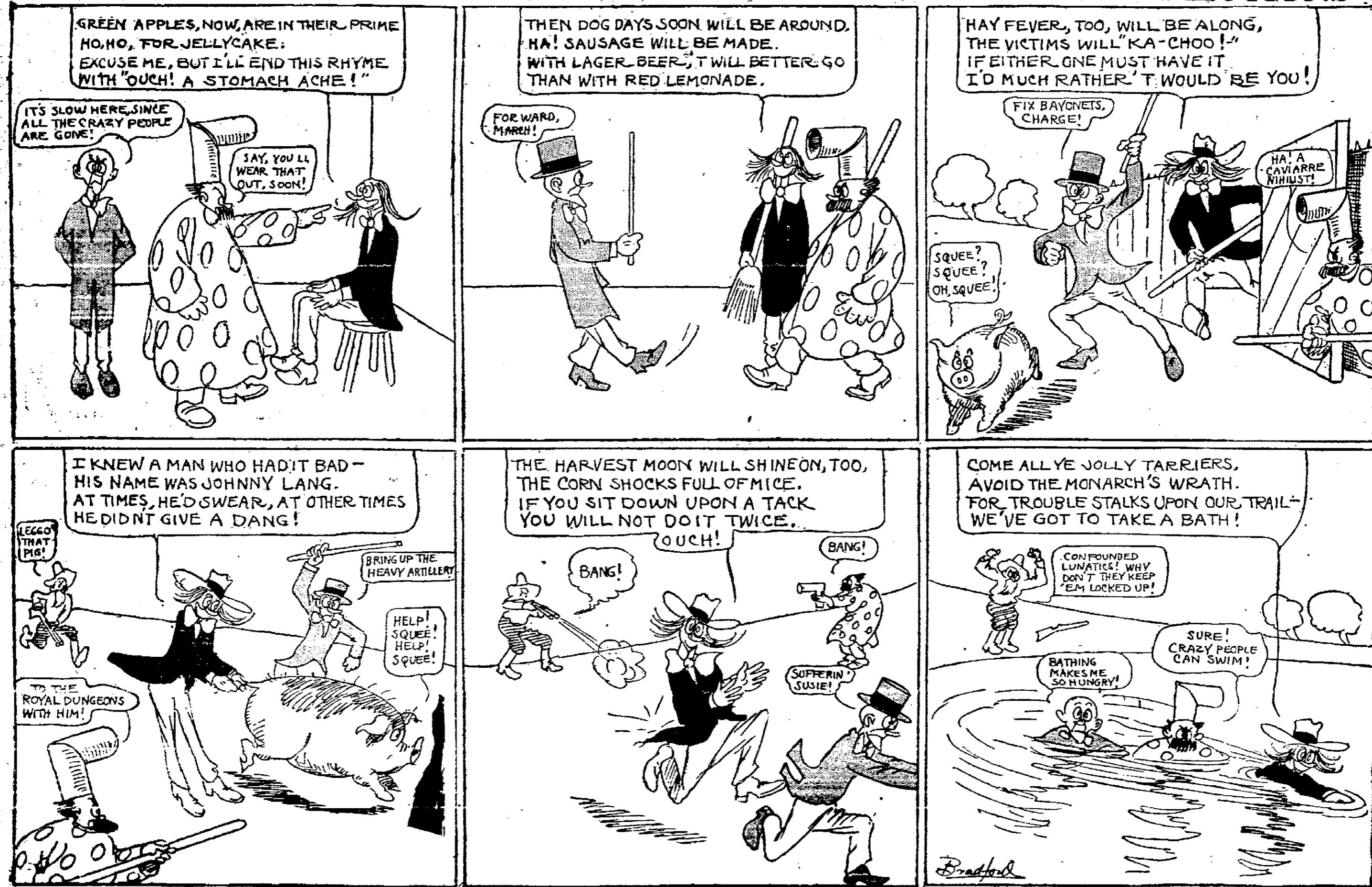
"The Argentine army is more fit to uphold the Monroe Doctrine than is the army of the United States because Europe seems to be lagging at the United States just now.

"When Colonel Roosevelt talks about the Argentine army he knows his subject," declared Aguirre during his astounding speech. "He saw our mountain batteries

MRS. SOURGRAPE OVERCOMES A DISLIKE FOR CROWDS



JINGLING JOHNSON STILL PRATES OF COMING JOYS AND AFFLICTIONS



BOBBY MAKE-BELIEVE

IMAGINES
HE'S A
HOBO

AW, I GOT TO WORK
IF I STICK AROUND
HERE. SAY, SPUD,
LET'S RUN AWAY
AND BE TRAMPS!

AWRIGHT, BOBBY.
WE'LL GET A
COUPLE TOMATO
CANS AND BE
REGULAR ONES!

AND IF ANY BRAKEMAN TRIES TO
PUT US OFF, HE BETTER LOOK
OUT - THAT'S ALL!

AND WE'LL LEARN TO
READ THE SIGNS OTHER
HOBOES PUT ON THE
GATE POSTS

WE DON'T STOP HERE, BOI!
IT SAYS 'CROSS OLD WOMAN,
DOG AND WOODPILE.'

AND WE'LL CATCH ANY
CHICKENS WE SEE ON
THE ROAD

AND WE'LL SHARE 'EM
WITH OLD TIMERS AND THEY'LL
SHOW US HOW TO COOK 'EM

THIS IS THE
LIFE, BOES!

WE WON'T HAVE TO
WASH AND COMB OUR
HAIR AND WE'LL SLEEP
IN HAYSTACKS

HO HUM!

THERE
THEY ARE
CONSTABLE

I'LL LEARN YOU YOUNG
HOBOES TO HANG AROUND
THIS TOWN!

JUG 'EM,
OFFICER!
AND IF WE GET
PINCHED AND
PUT IN JAIL -

BOBBY!

-WE'LL TIE OUR
SHEETS TOGETHER
AND ESCAPE

LOOK OUT
BO!
SOMEBODY'S
COMING!

BOBBY, DO YOU REMEMBER
YOUR FATHER TOLD YOU TO
MOW THE LAWN BEFORE
YOU LEFT THE YARD?

I AIN'T GOING
ANY PLACE
MAI!